NOTED CITY PREACHERS. NEW YORK'S CHURCHES FROM THE EARLY DUTCH DAYS.

The First Ministers to Settle Here-Persecu tions Encountered by Sects-Turmell in the Churches Buring the Revolution-Men Who Have Reen Celebrated as Pulpit Orators.

The New Yorker who, standing on top of any sky-scraper in the lower section of the city on a clear day, should weary of counting the church towers or steeples rising on every side might find consolation in the fact that in the year 1628 there was only one religious chapel on Manhattan Island and that one within the confines of a Dutch fort at the site now occupled by Castle Garden. There officiated the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, a young minister from Rotterdam. Along with Minuit, the Director-General sent out in 1626 to Nieuw Amsterdam, had come two subordinate clericals classed by the semi-humorous name of Ziekenroosters, translated from Dutch to English, would signify "Comforters of the Sick," They bore the names of Krol and Huyck and were commissioned to read the Scriptures in public on Sundays. When Jonas Michaelius arrived two years later, his first service was held in the great windmill erected where now is White-hall. When the fort chapel became too contracted "the Lutheran congregation built a wooden chapel," says a chronicler, "on the shore of the river by the cast and between and Whitehall streets." The Rev. Mr. Michaelius so increased his

flock that Nieuw Amsterdam in 1633 demanded a second minister, who came from Holland in best known in our early local annals as Dominie Bogardus. Nine years later the wooden church was replaced by a small stone edifice, and a chronicler of the period narrates that it was a picturesque sight to see the wagons of the churchgoers "stocked around the Bowling Green while the horses nibbled grass on the sides of the little Hudson hills." Dominie Bogardus appears to have been a clergy man in whom saintliness and practical worldliness were advantageously united. During the closing years of the seventeenth century two more dominies came from Holland having the taw-breaking names of Jeannes Megapolensis Wilhelmus Van Nieuvenhuygen. A new and larger church soon became necessary, and there was the usual discussion among the congregation as to the site. A large number desired it to be in Garden street, now Exhange place, near the Brod-Way. A few thought such a site too far uptown, but the believers in the sure growth of the city prevailed, and the Garden Street Dutch Church remained there down to 1835, when it was burned in the great fire, although spared in that of 1776, when the first Trinty Church rose in flying embers.

When Nieuw Amsterdam had given way to New York, Trinity Church became the religious centre of the island, and Episcopalianism. under its etyle of Crown Church, dominated with the aid of the royal Governor, and be-came despotically inclined. Gov. Nicholis for some time refused permission to the Lutherans to build a chapel at the corner of Rector and Broadway. In after time that chapel, erected with the Governor's tardy assent, was replaced by Grace chapel under the protection of Trinity parish.

Religious illiberality-and, indeed, persecu tion-had been encountered on Manhattan Island previously. Gov. Stuyvesant, in Dutch times, had not only refused permission to the Jews to build a synagogue, but had forbidden, under a penalty of £100 fine, any one to preach without his license, and had fined one minister who undertook to preach in a private house. He also fined some of the congregation for being present, an ordinance providing a penalty of £25 for each listener to an unlicensed preacher. In 1657 some Quakers expelled from Boston reached Nieuw Amsterdam as exiles. and undertook in it their mode of worship; but one leader named Robert Hadshone was fined a sum equal in our present currency to \$640 and ced to two years of wheelbarrow labor, chained to a negro. But Stuyvesant had a married sister, Mme. Bayard, who finally prevailed upon him to remit the sentence. Early in the eighteenth century the Quakers built a meeting house on Little Green street, near Crown street (now Maiden lane), and in 1775 another in Pearl street, near Oak, and in 1894 a third one in Rose street. Three years later came the Hicksite schism, and another meeting bouse arose in Henry street. Nowalays the meeting house of the Friends on Stuyvesant square points a moral to Gov. Stuyvesant's persecution of the Quakers on early Manhattan

Gov. Stuyvesant also put persecuting hands on the Hebrew immigrants in 1685 by refusing them permission to place their Ark of the Covenant in any edifice; but Trinity Church influence under royal Governors magnanimously secured them permission to erect a modest wooden synagogue in Mill street-now South William-which in 1730 was succeeded by a stone edifice. Another later in the century appeared in Crosby street, and one more in an east side street. The magnificent Flith avenue synagogues of to-day also impress a moral in regard to the bigotry of Goy. Stuyvesant. The memories of the early rabbis of English New York—Gershom, Pinto and Seixas—are still kert green in the Jewish annals of the city.

The Second Lutheran Church was called the Swamp Church, from its contiguity to the leath-The Second Lutheran Church was called the Bwamp Church, from its contiguity to the leather district. This quaint old Dutch building at Frankfort and William streets was only removed in recent years. Next some of the Lutherans moved into Walker street, then regarded as uptown, and for many years St. Matthew's Church there was a landmark.

moved in recent years. Next some of the Lutherans moved into Walker street, then regarded as uptown, and for many years St. Matthew's Churen there was a landmark. Again removal was the order of the ecclesiastical day, and another St. Matthew's arose at the corner of Broome and Mulberry streets, and still another on the southeast corner of Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue. The Rev. Messrs. Frederick W. Geissenhainer, father and son, are to be remembered as great preachers of the Lutheran sect in New York days group by. The elder Geissenhainer much resembled the pictures of Martin Luther.

The first rector of Trinity parish was the Rev. John Vesey, who came from London in 1664. His memory is preserved in the name of the street that separates the Astor House from St. Paul's Churchyard. A notable old-time rector of Trinity parish was John Livingston, who, preaching at the end of the Revolution, lived in this city, to die of old age as late as 1835. During the early Revolutionary period Rector Charles Ingils became noted. The New York Tories during Lord Howe's occupation of the English Established Church, whereof George III, was the head. The average Whig, or sympathizer with Gen. Washington and the patriot cause worshipped with secis that the English Established Church and Trinity parish styled dissenters. The New York patriots were mainy attendants of the three Dutch Reformed churches and the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. When the Declaration of Independence was promulgated the few patriots were mainy attendants of the three Dutch Reformed churches and the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. When the Declaration of Independence was promulgated the few patriots who still preferred the English service in Trinity Church charenes. When the Declaration of Independence was promulgated the few patriots who still preferred the English service in Trinity Church and attended it demanded that the accustomed prayers for King and Parliament should be omitted. Rector Inglis was a Tory and refused.

and attended it demanded that the accustomed prayers for King and Paritament should be omitted. Rector Inglis was a Tory and refused.

He had the courage of his convictions, and on the Sunday succeeding the patriot request road the prayers for royalty with uncommon fervor and emphasis. Thereupon a few of the attendants, women as well as men, rose and left the church. When the following Sunday grived groups of New Yorkers, who were not Trinity parishioners, were in the church to confront the Tory rector, and no sooner had he begun the prayer than a murmur was heard among the congregation, which, when Rector Inglis reached the sentence, "Most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold our most gracious sovereign, King George," waxed into audible dissent. Crigs of "No, No," and "No King," were heard, and some got up from their scale and seemed to be hastening toward the pulpit. The vestry had taken precautions to bring peace officers into the church and these arrested the movement which was evidently designed to molest Inglis. He, however, stuck to the words of the prayer, and raising his voice to a pitch beyond the hubbub shouted the special sentence relative to the King and now applied to the President of the United States, "strengthen him that he may vanquish and overcome all his enemies."

That, of course, increased the disorder, and Inglis went through the ensuing prayer for the other members of the royal family, but inaudibly because of the tunult from the patriot intrancers. Upon the appearance of a the of redcoars at the doors of the church the opponents of Rector Inglis hastened to make their exit, and the service proceeded in an orderly manner, Inglis was an Oxford man of resources and a clever scholar, and laid aside ble prepared sermon and took as a text the verses of the Sixty-fourth Psaim, beginning, "Hear my voice in my prayer and preserve my life from fear of the enemy. Hide me from the insurrection of the church the opponents of the insurrection of the chemy. The outer and from the insurrec

among themselves how they may lay snares."
Tradition says that his Tory hearers could many months afterward that Trinity Church was burned down.

The other churches as the war progressed and the light on Long Island gave the British forces in the fight on Long Island gave the British forces in the fight on Long Island gave the British forces in the fight on Long Island gave the British forces in the fight of the Hessian cavalry, the pews taken for firewood, and the interiors course of the history of the Hessian cavalry, the pews taken for firewood, and the interiors course than by a tunnuit. The Dutch and the Presbyterian churchs were turned over to the Hessian cavalry, the pews taken for firewood, and the interiors course the history of the Hessian cavalry, the pews taken for firewood, and the interiors course the pews to the Hessian cavalry to the section of the firework of the transport of the firework of the section of the renors preached respecting some of the bloodtiarsty Kings of Israel suited hearers who applied the attacks to meet the learners of the light of the section of the renowned Wall Street Prostyterian congregation, whose members of the learners of the learn Tradition says that his Tory hearers could searcely refrain from applause. It was not many months afterward that Trinity Church was burned down.

The other churches as the war progressed and the fight on Long Island gave the British forces full control of the city suffered desceration more than by a tunuit. The Dutch and the Presbyterian churches were turned over to the Hessian cavalry, the pews taken for firewood, and the interiors converted into stables for the diragoons. St. George's Church in Heckman, near Cliff street, next became headquarters for Tory ecclesiasticism. The Whig preachers were compelled to exercise their ingenuity to select texts and deliver sermons which covertly favored the rebel cause without exposit g themselves to arrost by Lond Howe. Tradition narrates that sermons preached respecting some of the bloodtinisty Kings of Israel suited hearers who applied the attacks to meet the case of George III.

Jews and Quakers were not the only victims of sectarian persecution in early New York. As early as 1707 Governor Lord Cornbury refused a license to the Rev. Francis McKemie, a Pre-hyterian minister, and in 1720 the vestry of Trinity Church defeated by its influence the incorporation of the renowned Wall Street Prosbyterian congressation, whose members were obliged by law to pay lithes for the support of Trinity preachers much as for long periods Irish Catholics were mulcted to support the clergy of the Established Church.

The Rev. John Rodgers, the Rev. John Marray, and the Rev. Samuel Spring were noted city preachers in the early years of the cighteenth century. The great George Whitfleid came over from England and preached in the Wall street church as well as in the suburbs, according to his well-known slan of out-door religious services. After a mis lonary tour in Georgia he became a resident of the colonies, and haif a dozen years before the Declaration of Independence died in Massachusetts. Almost contemporaneous with his graduation from Yale College in 1720 the great Jonathan Edwards, t

Independence.

There were jealousies among the Presbyterian clerry of this city about the middle of the eighteenth century. On one occasion at a funeral John Murray and Samuel Spring met and it was observed neither were cordial to the other, and that Spring left the ceremonics rather precipitately. The incident gave occasion to these rhymes in a New York paper:

Parson Spring began to ding,
And scenned to be in a nurry.

He couldn't stay to hear one pray

"Cause be was Parson Murray.

Mr. Murray, soon afterward, when Mr. Spring

Mr. Murray, soon afterward, when Mr. Spring had published a book, retorted thus:

What mortal power from things unclean Can pure productions bring?

Who can command a vital stream From an infected Spring?

Can pure productions bring?

The name of Spring is associated with another preacher. Dr. Gardiner Spring, pastor of the Brick Church, which for a full century stood on the sites of the present Times and Potter buildings. It was built in 1768 by acceders from the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, and was the amicable result of an uptown movement. Dr. Gardiner Spring did not come to it until 1810, and sevred there nearly half a century, and even lived to preach, not long before he died, in the present Brick Church erected on Fifth avenue at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh street. He was not only a great theologian but also a popular pulpit orator. Many of bis sermons are collected in book form, and show great logical powers and experience in pure Saxon rhetoric. He had a benign sparkle in eves behind fold spectacles, and possessed a magnetic voice. He was fairly the idol of his congregation. So was his contemporary of the Wall street congregation—removed to Fifth avenue and Twelfth street—the Rev. W. W. Phillips, who was perhaps the equal of Spring in theological attainment, but rather heavier in his oratory. He was pomilarly suspected of a belief in the eternal punishment of young children, and for a long time the Fifth avenue church was known as the "infant damnation church." Similarly the white marble church at the corner of Firth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, which had its spire topped with a vane representing "the bird who warned St. Peter of his fall," was slangily called "church of the holy shanghai," and the Church of the holy shanghai," and the Church of the holy shanghai, and the Church of the holy shanghai, and the Church of the holy in the church of which has its tower surmounted by angels blowing trumpets, is colloquially called the "church of the holy the population of which now worships at the Boulevard and Sherman square. Dr. Krebs was, like Dr. Spring, idolized by his congregation. During the twenties, and much earlier, the Rev. John M. Mason was holding in rapt attention a congregation i

Marcus Wilbur, Norman White and C. V. S. Wilder were lay pillars of his church. It was a great grief to him when one of his flock whom he had christened became a convert to "oman Catholicism; but the seceder, as a Bissiop of New Jersey, became a renowned prelate and conspicuous for his good Christian works.

Another magnate of the Presbyterian Church was Thomas H. Skinner, whose congregation built the granite edifice in Mercer street, near Clinton place, which Commodore Vanderbilt, to please his young second wife, purchased long afterward and dedicated as a free chapel for strangers. Dr. Skinner was a noted theologian, and took his learning to the Union Seminary as a professor. Both Mason and he left sons, who followed them in the church. Their notable colleague was the Rev. Dr. William Adams, whose church was for many years in Broome street, near Elm. As a preacher he early set the fashion of taking corrent events and topics for his sermons. It is in the edifice which his congregation built on deciding to move unfown that Dr. Parkhurst preaches. The lay pillars of his caurch were Hiram Ketchum and Thomas Fessenden, two great lawyers during the thirties and forties, and then Charles Gould and Henry Dwight succeeded them.

During the same period the Rev. Drs. Olin and Bangs were notable Methodist divines, and Dr. Spencer H. Cone, in his granite turretted charch on Broome street, at Mulberry, was the great Baptist orator Orville Dewey the great Unitarian preacher, and Thomas J. Sawyer, the Universalist, were the cloquent forcumers of Edwin T. Chapin, whose church in Broadway near Prince was on every Sunday crowded with strangers attracted by his charming word paintings and winning strains of cloquence.

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crowded with strangers attracted by his charming word paintings and winning strains of eloquence.

The great Methodist landmark of this city is the old John street chapel, dating from 1768, in which for more than a century daytime prayer meetings were held.

Another famous Universalist preacher of this city was the Rev. Edward Mitchell, father of the late Supreme Court Justice William Mitchell and grandfather of one of New York's Republican Congressmen. He was of a most lovable character and lived and moved in an atmosphere of Christian amiability. The Rev. George B. Cheever was during the same period a very popular Congression in preacher in a church on the present site of Tiffany's. Cheever came here from Boston, where he had been imprisoned on conviction for libel in writing and publishing a clever poetic satire antitled "Deacon Gibes's Distillery." The effort was intended to satirize one of his deacons. The incident gave "heever great popular prestige when he removed to New York, and he took a most active part in philanthropic work. In his New York pulpit he bore out his Boston reputation.

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The first sensational preachers of New York were the Rev. Dr. Patton of the Spring street and the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox of the Laight street church. Their opposition to slavery early in the thirties led to a rlot in which their churches and residences were gutted and fired. Dr. Patton rejoiced in having descendants who adopted his calling, but Dr. Cox was saddened by having his son become an Episcopal clergyman and add a letter "e" to the family name. He was the late Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe. Apropos of sensational preaching mention should be made of the Rev. Charles G. Finney, who in the old Chatham street chapel and other city meeting places inaugurated revival meetings and anxious seats for sinners to fill, and also Dr. William C. Browalee of the Reformed Dutch Consistory, who spent many years in attacking Roman Catholic Em.

The early Dutch authorities and the later English Governors opposed any lodgment of the Roman Catholic Church on Manhattan Island, and it was not until 1786 that a Catholic church was built—the first St. Peter's, at the corner of Barclay and Church streets. The present edifice successed it in 1835—a fine specimen of Greeian architecture. Father Nugent was the first Catholic priest of the city. The next notabilities of the Roman clerky were the Very Rev. John Power and the Rev. Dr. Charles Constantine Pisc, who was not only a great inguist and crator, but also learned in ecclesiastical lore, an approved author, and an admirable poet. Undoubtedly the most able and famous Catholic priest was John Hughes—of marvellous executive stality and mental resources and a horn orator. He could play upon the whole gamin of homan nature and human emotions. As a young priest he attracted great attention and so won upon his superiors that when the good Bishop Dubois began to feel the weight of yours Father Hughes was made his condition. Protestants, as well as Catholic, would flock to eld St.

charity.

A CARBONIC ACID WELL.

Saratoga Sald to Have the Only Supply of the Kind in the World.

Saratoga, Oct. 2.-Four years ago workmen oring for a new spring here were startled when, with a tremendous rush and roar dirt, sand, and stones came flying up out of the hole, but not a bit of water appeared. For three days no one would approach the place, for, though the shower of dirt and stones ceased, and no water, in fact, nothing visible, appeared, the rushing, roaring sound continued. This was heard for miles and resembled that made by a number of locomotives all blowing off steam at once At the end of this time it was discovered that the noise was caused by the rapid escape of natural carbonic acid gas. The gas was brought under control, and is now bottled for commercial purposes, and the well is the only one of the kind in the world.

The bottling of gas for transportation is somewhat different from the bottling of liquid. The gas is sent through iron pipes from the well to a condenser, where it passes through a succession of other pipes, each one in turn compressing it more than the last and depriving it of more heat. At length, having reached

pressing it more than the last and depriving it of more heat. At length, having reached a pressure of a thousand pounds to the square inch, it is forced into iron cylinders about six inches in diameter and somewhat more than four feet in height. It is now of a consistency that would seem to be a compromise between water and glycerine, with the bluish cast of ordinary gas. In these cylinders or iron bottles it is ready for transportation.

An interesting way in which to see the gas is to pour some of it from one of the cylinders, at the same time converting it into a solid. This is done by wrapping heavy cloths round the mouth of the cylinder when the top is unserewed, thus preventing the too rapid escape of the gas into the air. But as water expands when it is converted into ice, so the rapid expansion of the gas, already deprived of its heat, causes it to freeze, and on opening the cloth there is found dry carbonic acid gas converted into a solid as white as snow, with the sparkle of crystals and a temperature of 78' below zero. When taken in the band, it has the feeling of burning coals, and if kept there will quickly draw sufficient heat from the hand to bilster it. As fast as it does draw heat from the atmosphere or any object with which it comes in contact it passes off as gas, leaving a handkerchief, or the most delicate object on which it may have been placed, perfectly dry. Since the opening of the well the demand for the gas has been greater than the supply, which is limited. As yet the greatest demand for it is for use in soda water fountains, but it has also found its way into other departments of life. It is being used in the hospitals in surrical cases, and it is taking the place of yeast in the bakerles, while experiments that promise success are being made to prove that by means of it fruit may be preserved indefinitely in its natural state.

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY.

At the upper end of Eighth avenue lives a young Teuton who is in business for himself. He has not been away from the fatherland long enough to cool his ardor for its institutions. At the same time he thinks and confesses that this

is a great country.

The policeman who stalks by the Teuton's place is one of the civil service class from a farm up the State, and he is American from the landing of his forefathers down to the Mc-Kinley Administration. The Teuton and the American have had many discussions about man stopped to bite into an apple or take a grape from the Teuton's stand. The discussion usually closes with the American's assertion that no other country is so free as his.

The Teuton was sweeping the dust from his sidewalk into the street when the farmer policeman happened by and told him to stop it. The Teuton asked why. The policeman pulled out his catechism and read to the Teuton the regulation which requires that accumulations regulation which requires that accumulations such as the Teuton was sweeping should not be put in the street, but in the receptacles from which they could be taken by the Street Cleaning Department. "You have already violated the law," said the policeman. "I must take you in for that. The laws of this country are made to be enforced. Come along."

The Teuton left a boy in charge of his place and accompanied the policeman. They walked to the station several blocks away, and the Sergeant, after hearing the complaint, informed

istrate's court, and he could there make his defence.

"Do you want to go in the patrol wagon or in the car?" asked the Sergeant.

"On the car," replied the Teuton.

"Then you must pay your own fare and that of the officer," said the Sergeant.

The Magistrate asked the Teuton what he had to say. The Teuton pleaded ignorance.

"Ignorance is no excuse," said the Magistrate.
"Besides, you aren't so very ignorant. I fine you \$1 for violating an ordinance."

"Til pay the \$1," said the Teuton, "but I don't know how I can violate a thing that I know nothing about. Am I a free man after I pay the fine!"

The Magistrate said he would be. The fine was paid and the Teuton and the policeman

The Maristrate said he would be. The fine was paid and the Teuton and the policeman walked out.

"Now we will go back," said the patrolman, They boarded the car. The conductor called for fare. The Teuton baid a nickel. "You must pay mine, too," said the policeman.

"No, I don't," roared the Teuton. "I paid my \$1\$ to be a free man. This is a free country. I know now what you have been talking about for the last six months. I'm as good now as you are. I'm an American. Don't you come around my place biting my apples again, or I'll smash you."

smash you.

The policeman went out on the rear platform and explained to the conductor. The car it was a horse car rumbled and bounced along. There was a new citizen in the country.

Swindling with Mexican Dollars. From the St. Louis Republic.

A young man with a slight mustache and neatly dressed is wanted by a score of merchants along the downtown streets. These merchants are mostly in the saloon or clear business. The reason why they want to see him is that he has passed Mexican dollars on them in the good old-fashioned way. He was around yesterday and several saloon and cigar men along Olive street suffered from his visits. It is neatly at the course is simple. That is why its mode of procedure is simple. That is why tis so successful. He comes into a saloon, for instance, when the actender is rushed and asks for a glass of neer and tenders a \$5 bill for payment. The change is given bim and he counts it over. He heat cells the bartender that he has given him

Dubois began to feel the weight of years
Father Hughes was more his conductor. Protestants, as well as Catholics, would fleek to old
St. Patrick's Catholics, would fleek to old streets when a sermon was announced by him.
During the Gubernatorial term of Gov. Sewardhe

THE FLOWER HOSPITAL. WORK OF AN INSTITUTION SUP-

PORTED BY PRIVATE CHARITY. Day and Night to the Poor, Irrespective of Sex, Creed, Color, or Nationality-Its Wo-man's Guild-In Need of More Money.

These are great times up at the Flower Hospi-

A fall cleaning is going on, and carper ters, painters, and varnishers are busy from morning until night getting things shipshape in the original building. Even the convales cent patients in the wards and private rooms are taking a keen interest in the general renovation, and seem to gather renewed strength from the buzz of activity and life about them, The Flower Hospital is a small institution compared with some others, but it is one of the most useful charities in this great city of great

charities. It must give those interested in its management great satisfaction to be able to report the successful accomplishment of th purposes for which the hospital was designed its founder, Roswell P. Flower, Away back in 1889, when Dr. William Tod Helmuth dean of the New York Homosopathic Medical College, chanced to remark to Mr. Flower that a hospital where clinical instruction in surgery might be given to the students was very much needed in connection with the college he perhaps little dreamed that his hope was t be so soon realized.

is an excellent idea," and immediately he set to work to build such a hospital, at Sixty-third street and Avenue A, and the next year he presented it to the college. From that day to this the Flower Hospital has increased not only in usefulness, but in size as well. Its objects were two. One has been mentioned, and the other was to care for the suffering poor, particularly those on the east side. First, the esteem in which the hospital is held by that class for which it was intended and, last, statistics prove that the results aimed at have been fully ac-It strikes a chill to go through most hospitals.

A visitor at Flower Hospital does not experience this feeling. At first he is surprised; then he begins to look around to see why he does not shrink from his surroundings. The observant person soon discovers. In the first place the location could not be more admirable, Avenue A is a broad street and hugs the shore of the East River very closely. There ist plenty of good air and it has room to circulate untainted, for the hospital is as much in the open as if located in a country town. There are no high buildings to shut off the sunshine, and somehow it seems to try to beat the scientists about there at their own game of disinfecting, for it pours into the big windows of the wards and private rooms from morning until night. If it can't get in at one window it does at another. The building itself is perfectly arranged. The original intention was to have a hospital devoted exclusively to surgical cases. This was

the house,
"Of course the Flower Hospital does an immense amount of charity work, but why shouldn't it!" says one.
"Why shouldn't it, indeed!" answers another.
"It has barrels of money at its back."
This is not true. The actual endowments consists of the Orden fund, \$65,400; the Flower fund, \$40,000; sundry endowments, \$25,000. The total, \$130,400, wouldn't fill many barrels if enverted into cash, and the interest from it wouldn't go very far toward running a hospital that has admitted nearly 4,000 patients during the last year. Besides, the interest from the fund is offset by the interest on the funded indebtedness for land, the erection of buildings and so on. After all, the hospital is dependent on the contributions and subscriptions of its friends for its regular running expenses, and they come forward most generously from year to year. Mr. Flower is never behind when there is any sign of hard times ahead, and there are others who are interested enough to go down into their pockets whenever a call is made. The management of the hospital is really in the hands of the Executive Committee, J. F. Kernochan, F. W. Devoe, William Tod Helmuth, M. D. Richard M. Hoe, George W. Ely and Frederick J. Nott, M. D. This committee meets every fortnight to receive reports, and each member is as actively This committee meets every forthight to re-cive reports, and each member is as actively interested in the welfare of the hospital as he

interested in the welfare of the hospital as he is in his private affairs.

Amzi Lake, a man of wide hospital experience, is the superintendent. In speaking of the work done in the last few years he said:

"The work here is increasing all the time. Last year 2.944 patients were admitted to the hospital. This year the number will run to Last year 2.944 patients were admitted to the hospital. This year the number will run to nearly 4,000. The total number of days' treatment in the last year was 14,054, and out of that 11,635 were free, leaving only 2,419 pay patients. It is plain to be seen that most of our work is charity work. We had 1,600 ambulance calls last year, against 1,234 the year before. They increase at the rate of 300 a year, and we stand ready to respond night or day. The territory covered by the ambulance service extends from Forty-second street to Fifty-ninth, and from Sixth avenue to East River. This includes the important area covered by the railroad yards above the Grand Central Station. "Our patients come from every station in life. At the outset the idea was to devote the hospital exclusively to the treatment of those unable to pay anything, but it was discovered, ster a careful and prolonged examination, that very often the charity of the hospital was shamelessly abused by persons well able to pay for their accommodation or even for treatment at home. They came here and occupied beds designed for absolutely penniless sufferers. An effort was made to obviale this evil by investigating the cases and charging ward patients who were able to pay \$1 a day. The actual average cost of keeping ward patients is \$2 a day each. Even under the present conditions some people get in free who are able to pay, for it is sometimes impossible to find whether a man or woman is telling the truth about the matter, and it is an unwritten law here never to turn a patient away unless it is one with a contagious disease. The management desires it to be distinctly understood that the Flower Hospital is open at all times to the poor, irrespective of sex, creed, color, or nationality. We have nine private rooms on the second floor of the medical division. Each one has been furnished by an individual, and the prices range from \$15 to \$50 a week. One nurse is assigned to four private rooms on the second floor of the medical division. Each one has been f year the number will in The total number of days'

where there is a training school. Then their object is to get a diploma, but a nurse who has a diploma is always looking out for a case with more money in it.

Without the aid of the Woman's Guild the Flower Hospital's record for good works would fail far short of what it is. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, formerly President of Sorosis, is at the head of this organization. It is chartered by the State of New York, was incorporated about the time the hospital opened its doors, and now has opward of 150 members. They take entire charge of the honeskeeping and really make of the hospital opened its doors, and now has opward of 150 members. They take entire charge of the honeskeeping and really make of the hospital a home. The Guild not only furnished the house-wards, rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.—but later took charge of its entire domestic management. All the supplies, the indebtedness to servants and matron are paid from its treasury. The arrangement and disposition of ciothing, bedding, linen and laundry work and all those harassing details necessary to successful housekeeping are assumed by the women of this organization. They pay from \$500 to \$750 monthly toward the internal management of the home. The members of the faulid work in committees, such as the Visiting Committee, whose business it is to visit the families of the charity patients in their homes and so perchance to set the mind of a mother who has left her children at rest concerning them, or to relieve a suffering husband as to the condition of the wate left to carn the duity bread; the l'urchasing Committee, which buys all supplies the patients with toeds not included in the hospital fare—in other words, table luxuries. The marazine committee, which huy all supplies the patients with toeds not included in the hospital fare—in other words, table luxuries. The marazine of bare and cheerless, the two words that best describe the wards in many hospitals. The beliew with the avonce and was furnished by Mrs. F. C. Benedict. It is just the opposite of bare and

ward at the other. This is the brightest room in the whole building. It is safe to say that the sunshine doesn't get any more fair play in this city than right in that space set apart to accommodate a dozen and a half sick little folks.

The corps of doctors and surgeons connected with this institution is necessarily a large one. Dr. Helmuth is chief of the surgical staff. The entire medical and surgeon board numbers twenty-six consulting and attending physicians, and the house staff is commosed of five physicians and surgeons, who give all their time to the work in hand.

The sum of \$5,000 will endow a bed in the hospital in perpetuity, or, if the done so desires, the annual payment of \$250 will support a bed. The trustees are only too glad to get further contributions either in the way of endowments or subscriptions from those interested in the work.

TEN MONTHS FROM THE WORLD The Castaway Crew of the Lost Sciadon on the Lonely Island of Sophia.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. A remarkable tale of shipwreck and privation is that told by the crew of the Scladon, the Norvegian bark wrecked on Stradbroke Island on Aug. 7 of last year. Out of sixteen men who left Newcastle thirteen have arrived to tell the tale The three who lost their lives were the Captain the first mate, and the carpenter. The Captain who had been in ill health previous to leaving Newcastle, died on Aug. 24 from the effects o exposure in the open boat.

Seven days previous to this the mate lost hi

life through the capsizing of the boat of which he had charge, and the carpenter died shortly after arrival at Sophia Island, which place the castaways finally succeeded in reaching, after terrible hardships. This is the story contained in Australian mail advices brought by steamer yealerday, and solves an ocean invasiery when unremitting search for nearly a year had failed.

The vessel, which was under the command of Capt. Adal Jeger, sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., on July 13, 1896, with a cargo of coal for Honolulu. On the night of Aug. 7 she struck on a reef off Stradbroke Island. From that date until Sept. 6 the crew underwent almost incredible hardships, their sufferings terminating on the latter date, when their boat—the survivor of the two in which they left the wreck—was cast ashore on the sandy beach of Sophia Island. They spent ten months on the island before being rescued by a passing steamer. They were taken to Suva, and after a few days' stay at the Fili capital, were picked up by the bark Ellen, Capt. Anderson, and taken on to Sydney, arriving there on the morning of Aug. 28.

The second mate, who, after the successive deaths of the Captain and first officer, was the chief in command, tells the story of the disaster. They were wrecked, he said, on a reef off Stradbroke Island, somewhere to the northwest of the Fili group. A glance at the most slowed that this was about and the said to the northwest of the Fili group. A glance at the most slowed in Australian mail advices brought by steamer During the war he was ordered home to assist in gathering up some deserters. One evening about dusk he was out in the country in quest of a deserter who had been off the "layout" for a year. He was very hungry and very weary. He called at a house by the roadside and there he found a woman just taking from the spit a nicely broiled chicken. The savor of the fowl made him ravenous. He had a Mexican dollar in his pocket, which he had carried for years and to which he was much attached, but he was bound to have that chicken and he pulled out the dollar and proposed a trade—the coin for the fowl. The iady said the chicken was for a sick triend and that she could not sel, it. "But," she continued, "I'll jump you for it." "What do you mean!" said "Buck." "I mean that we will see which can jump furthest from this doorsill out into the yard, and the one of us that beats shall have both chicken and dollar." "All right; that suits me exactly," said "Buck." The dollar was placed on the dish beside the chicken and his gun was leaned against the wall by the door, and "Buck" slung his arms and made a tremedous leap of over twelve feet. He recovered with difficulty, and when he turned to the door there was the lady with his cocked gun in her hands, with the butt against her shoulder and finger on the trigger. "Now, you just flirt the gravel down that road, young man, or I'll make buzzard's food of you before hell can singe a gnat," she ordered.

There was shoot in her eyes and "buck and bull," in the gun, So "Buck" "flirted the grayel,"

ter. They were wreeked, he said, on a rest off Stradbroke Island, somewhere to the northwest of the Fij group. A glance at the map showed that this was about east longitude 175 latitude 12 south. He and the Captain were in one boat, and the first mate was in charge of another. The Captain's boat had a chart and compass, and as this was the better sailing craft of the two, it was decided that the Captain's boat should tow the other. Their stock of provisions on leaving the wreek consisted of some time of salmon and sardines, a small bag of biscuits, two or three time of heef, and two small keep of water. He principle the most rigid abstinence and making one sardine serve for a meal, this meagre supply was made to last twenty-one days. In the meantime the Captain had died of exposure, the mate's boat had been lost, and the mate himself drown d. The men had been reduced to the last stages of exhaustion. During the whole time they had sighted nothing but

voted exclusively to surgical cases. This was put up on the corner of the avenus, and is the part of the institution now being overhauled. As time went on the management saw the necessity for a medical department. The surfering poor flocked there in need of medical, not surgical, treatment, and the spirit that has always prevailed in the institution did not admit of sending them away unaided. So a medical department was built and opened a year ago. To-day there is not a vacant bed in the house.

"Of course the Flower Hospital does an immense amount of charity work, but why shouldn't it?" says one.

"Why shouldn't it?" says one.

"Why shouldn't it?" says one.

"Why shouldn't it?" says one.

"This is not true. The actual endowments consists of the Oxden fund, \$40,000; sundry endowments, \$25,000. The total, \$130,400, wouldn't fill many barreis if c nverted into cash, and the interest from it wouldn't go very far toward the interest from the fund is offset by the interest from the fund is offset by the interest on the funded indebtedness for land, the erection of buildings and so on. After all, the erection of buildings and say they morpospect of rescue, the call segment of rescue, the call

there they were taken off by the bark Ellen, arriving in Sydney as above stated.

According to the chart the wrecked sallors must have made a voyage of about 2,000 miles in the shir's boat before they reached Sophia Island, After leaving Stradbroke Island they steered northward for some distance, as Malden Island and Christmas Island lie considerably to the north. Then they salled south and west till they made Sophia, which lies in 10° 46′ south latitude and 170° 31′ east longitude. Sophia Island lies just north of the Fiji group and is a small wooded island two or three miles in circumference. Stradbroke Island, where the ill-fated bark was wrocked, has been very vaguely placed on the charts, and it is to this cause, probably, that so many previous wrecks have taken place there. There was formerly a guano deposit there, and several Auckland vessels visited it, but it is now deserted.

A TRAVELLING RAILROAD SCHOOL

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1 .- A travelling school house is one of the curiosities of modern railroading. It is a queer schoolhouse, and it cost \$10,000 to build. It is filled with levers, air chambers, cylinders, whistles, gauges, valves, cords, and pipes, and at one end is an upright steam boiler and air pump, used in compressing the air with which the apparatus is operated.

No children attend this school. Many of the purils are grizzled, grimy veterans, who have been railroading for years. Others are younger men, and there is a small sprinkling of boys from 16 years old up. They are taught by a reglege. His pupils have no books. They listen while he talks and watch while he demonstrate the workings of the air brake. His classes are usually held from 9 till 11 o'clock in the morn ing and from 7 till 9 o'clock at night, so that he can have for pupils the railroad men who

have recently come in off their runs. The air brake is the one subject

he can have for pupils the railroad men who have recently come in off their runs.

The air brake is the one subject taught. From fifteen to twenty-five pupils will crowd into the small space on the side of the middle of the moon not occupied by apparatus. The professor is usually in his shirt sleeves and bareheaded, for the atmosphere in the room is always from 30° to 110°, made so by the steam boder. The professor has only one book, and while he is delivering his lectures and talking about the possibilities as well as the troubles of the air forake he keeps this book in the hip pocket of his trousers. After his lecture is over he takes it out, and it is then found to be only a smail blank book. In this he writes the names of the eigenbers of the class before him. He will then question the pupils, and jots down opposite each name the percentage of correct answers given. Any who fall below a certain mark have to come back to school for another lesson. Sometimes it takes three or four lessons to teach a man the principles of the air brake; sometimes a man will thoroughly understand the intreacies of the apparatus represents a locomotive and a train of seventeen cars. Each car is represented by an air cylinder. The professor shows how eazy it is by the proper manupulation of the engineer's lever to an all the brakes on at once and to release them all at once. He then shows how unskilled engineers can and often do release them all at once. He then shows how the efficiency of the service. He thus affecting the efficiency of the service. He thus affecting the efficiency of the service. He thus affecting the efficiency of the service he that the cateronery application, in which the entire seventeen cars have their brakes set in one second by 'he watch.

"This was what was done by the drunken legislator," he said, "at the famous tarrytown disaster. Unfortunately the legislator are the formation of the rain, and when he pulled the emergency repe it stopped the train, and before the brakes could be reased the train follo

From the Cincinnati Engileer. LAWRENCEBURG, Int., Sept. 22 - Pete, the famous coon dog belonging to Tom Leonard, was killed to-day in an unexpected manner. A coon was seen upon the railroad bridge over Tanner's Creek, and Leonard with his dog and a

TOLD OF BUCK KILGORE. His Jumping Match with a Texas Woman to

Tom Reed or any other man. He raised his

foot, clothed in an enormous cowhide boot and

During the war he was ordered home to assist

John. You are not John, for he was killed at Ma-

100 are not John, for he was killed at Massas, soid the now thoroughly awakened and much astonished man,
"Joe, I am your brother John. I was not killed at the battle of Manassas, and ever since the war I have looked all over the United States for you."

Working on the Problem of Living.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Since early last spring a strange man has accupied a unique cottage by the sea a few undered yards below Thompson's Sea Girt done, and as the cold weather approaches it is a question with those who have watched his novements whether he will remain therefor the

The man began by coming down in the even-

The man began by coming down in the evening on the cars, and, getting off at the resort,
walking up the beach. For several nights he
was known to have made his bed on the ground
among the debris that floated in upon the tide.
After a few visits it was discovered that the
stranger had made a shanty from whatever
would contribute to a building six feet long by
four feet wide and about the same height. The
sides were covered with heavy paper. Arainst
the embankment, over which bushes hang, the
hermit had laid a board, uron which he slept,
with a bey and a newspaper for a pillow. It
one corner of the shanty were a few bricks for a
fireplace. When the smoke filled the room a
corner of the roof was raised to let the smoke
out.

During the whole summer and up to date the

Disinfection After the Play.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

d in each other's embrace stood and went ocked in each other's embrace, stood and wept ike children. They went to a room in the notel, and, doubtless, talked all night. All next day they were seen, walking arm in arm, wi glowing faces, and relating to every one ti fact of their coming together after such a lor separation.

act was always distasteful to him.

From the Courier-Journal.

There are men in every quarter of the Union who will regret to hear of the death of Judge It Calls linelf Osteopathy and Diseases Are Trented by Manipulation-The Founder Constantine B. Kilsrore at Ardmore, I. T. For Highly Prosperous in a Little Missouri Town-Toe Osteopaths in New York City. eight years "Buck" Kilgore was a notable man in Washington. In person he was the typical Texan. Above six feet tall, above sixteen A new science of healing has spread in the West. Its supporters and defenders call it ostestone in weight, above the average Congress opathy. The lexicographers evidently never man in ability, above the average man in sinheard of osleop thy, as the word cannot be cerity, straight as an Indian, and strong as an found in any dictionary. Therefore, for its meaning and for some notion of the science, it is ox, "Buck" Kilgore was a marked man where ever he appeared. It was the kicking down of necessary to go to the esteepath himself. This the door leading from the legislative champer is said of it in the official organ of osteopathy: to the House lobby that gave him notoriety Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still of It was characteristic of the man. He wanted to go into the lobby; the messenger shut the Baldwin, Kan., 1874. Dr. Still reasoned that " & natural flow of blood is bealth; and disease is the effect of local or general disturt ance of blood—that door in his face. He knew he had a right to go into the lobby without asking the consent of to excite the Berves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart, and the

bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure of kicked the door down and went his way. The perves, veins and art ries." notoriety that attached to him on account of the One might imagine from reading the literature of esteonathy, at least that found in the official Except Dick Bland and Amos Cummings organ, that the science was a sort of bandmaid there was no more democratic-looking man in of Populism. Osteopaths come out flat-footed Congress. The boys on the avenue called him against trusts and monopolies and they have every gamin in Washington was ambitious to shine his bouts. Many of them boasted of the honor who drew on their imaginations, as George IV, did when he claimed to have borne a conspicuous part in the battle of Waterloo. Kilgore did not have his boors shined every day. When he first landed he took rooms on C street, not far from the Capitol. After breakfast he went out for a stroil. A colored boy proposed a shine. "What's your name!" asked "Buck. "George Washington," replied the boy, "It's an honor I did not expect, rejoined Kilgore; "you can pitch right in." During the whole session "Buck" would walk half a dozen squares to give that boy the job of shining his boots. grudge, bitter and deep-scated, against what every gamin in Washington was ambitious to they call the "medical trust." trust," according to the osteopath, is made up of the doctors of medicine and is characterized by them as the "greatest of all trusts."

THE "MEDICAL TRUST'S" FOE

A NEW STYLE OF HEALING THAT

HAS COME OUT OF THE WEST,



DR. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL, DISCOVERER O OSTEOPATHY.

The stronghold of osteopathy is at Kirksville. Mo. Kirksville is on the map, but a nearrond, young man, or I'll make buzzard's food of you before hell can singe a gnat," she ordered.

There was shoot in her eyes and "buck and hall" in the gun. So "Buck" "firted the gravel." his bosom swollen with impotent rare and his mouth overflowing with eloquent profanity. By this time it was dark. Over in a field "Buck" spied a ginhouse. He went to it and climbed into the loft, laid down on the floor and soon was fast asleep. After a time he was awakened by voices down below. He il-tened and made the discovery that one was a female voice, and a moment inter he realized that she was relating the "jumping" episode to her companion, who gave vent to peal after peal of laughter. There were the chicken and his dollar which he could see by the light of the tallow dip. Peering about he saw his gun also. There was a hig hole in the floor of the loft, and just as the man took hold of the dish to eat the chicken "Buck" pluraced through that hole and seized his gun. Before they recovered from their astonishment "Buck" roared out: "Madam, you just flirt the gravel back home, and as for this gentleman he and I will flirt gravel to the office of the Provost Marshal. He is the deserter I have been after for a week."

There was shoot in "Buck" eye now. The woman left. "Buck" recovered his dollar, ats the chicken, and before midnight surrendered his prisoner to the Provost Marshal. It was worth a journey across the continent to hear "Buck" tell the story. sighted person would have difficulty in finding it. According to the Gazetteer, it is in Adair county, and has 3,510 inhabitants. An official account of osteopathy says that Dr. Still was a practicing physician of the old school from the time he was 21 years old until 1874. He is now 69. He was born in Virginia, and his father, who was a physician as well as a minister. served as a missionary among the Shawners. Th Still family rather ran to doctors, Torce incles and three brothers of the founder of osteopathy are practitioners of the old school, iangeter. There were the chicke, and his dollar which he could see by the light of the tallow dip. Pering about he saw bis gun alias. There was a hig hole in the floor of the loft, and just as the man took hold of the dish to eat the chicken "Buck" plurged through that hole and seized his gun. Hefore they recovered from their astonishment "Huck" roared out: "Madam, you just fifit the gravel back home, and as for this gentleman he and I will fift gravel to the office of the Provest Marshal. He is the deserter I have been after for a week."

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JOHNNY REB BROTHERS REUNITED.

They Found Each Other at a Receat Reusion of Cosfederate Veterana.

From the Nashville Banace.

A very pathetic incident that occurred during the recent reunion of Confederate veterans held in this city was related yesterday afternoon by a prominent State official.

One night at a late hour the manager of one of the leading hotels in this city wasked into the rounded of his bostery and observed an old Confederate, who appeared to be sleeping in a chair. He noticed 'hat he was assigned to that hotel by a certain badge he wore, and being himself light was prominent State official.

As it is not the province of the provest Marshal, it was a prominent State of field.

One night at a late hour the manager of one of the leading hotels in this city wasked into the record of this profession, and as a story the washing him and taking him to his room.

As he touched the veteran he observed that he ha is spent some time in worship at the shrine of facetus, and at that time was just recovering in a heart of the veteran as service by waking him and taking him and taking him and taking him and taking him and the profession, and as an antisperies. We look upon the human body osteopathy are practitioners of the old school. During the war Dr. Still served as a surgeon

finds the obstruction and removes it by manipu-lation. That is osteopathy in a nutshell."

"How do you find the obstructions!" asked

emated another veteran, who happened to be passing, stopped close by, as did the gentleman who told the story.

"Hello, Johnny Reb! Have you secured a room !" asked the hotel manager.

"Yes," replied the awakened man, with apparent surprise.

"What is your name !"

"My name is Joe —"

"What regiment were you with !"

"I was with — Regiment, and fought with the Army of Virginia."

At this juncture the veteran who was standing by approached the two, and asked the man:

"What did you say your name is !"

"My name is Joe —," again replied the man.

"Where did you enter the army from !"

"I culisted at —, in —," replied the now astonished man.

As he replied to the last question the other man fell into his arms, weeping, and said: "Joe, don't you know me!"

The veteran pushed him off, presuming that he, loo, was in a turbulent state of mind, caused by imbiling drinks other than water.

The man would not be pushed off, and in his soles said: "Joe, don't you know me! This is John."

"You are not John, for he was killed at Ma-

"How do you find the obstructions?" asked the reporter.

"By feeling for them," was the answer.

"You must have to acquire a most delicate sense of touch." the reporter remarked.

"Ah! That's just the point. The osteopath can feel as no other man can. Obstructions on some of the bones and even on nerves can be detected. The act of feeling is taught with great care at Kirksville. I spent over a year of my student life working in the infirmary before I had acquired a satisfactory sense of touch. "Supposing a patient comes to you with diphtheria, how do you treat him?"

"Diphtheria is proluced by a germ in the throat. If the glands in the throat were perfectly leadiny the germ would not be there. The germ fastens itself on a gland that is obstructed. With our fingers we find out which gland is obstructed. Finding that out, we manipulate the gland or glands until the obstruction is removed and the disease is then cured."

"How do you treat kidney disease by the

gland is obstructed. Finding that out, we manipulate the gland or glands until the obstruction is removed and the disease is then cured."

"How do you treat kidney disease, by the sense of feeling?"

"Not at first. We make the customary analysis. If that shows a bad case, we don't treat it. If it shows that the case can be cured, we proceed to find out where the obstruction is that produces the disease and then manipulate it away. You must remember that the osteopath has to have a much more intimate knowledge of anatomy than medical doctors."

"How about a cancer or a tumor?"

"If a case of either be very bad, we send the patient to a surgeon. If not, we cure it by manipulation."

"How do you make your diagnoses?"

"Well, we usually ask for the symptoms. If we get those, we judge of the case from them. If the patient refuses to give his symptoms, that he may find out how much we know, we do the best we can."

"What are you charges?"

"Twenty-five dollars a month, the treatment to continue until a cure is effected, if the patient desires."

Osteopathy is very aggressive. From its very nature its practitioners have to secure legislative action before they can practice openly and above board in any State. Wherever they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They had to fight long and hard to secure the passage of a law they have had a rough time. They have had a rough time. They have had a rough time. The

lies, he would naturally be for any just measure that would aid this class."

According to the reporter's informant there are two oscopaths practicing in the city and four in the State. The law in this State requires a practicing physician to pass the methodors amination of the State Borrd of Recents and resister in the office of the County Cleik in the county where he practices. In New Yesk county a doctor must also register at the office of the Borrd of Health. Noticer of New Yesk is two osteonaths is registered at the office of its Board of Health in this city.

From the Alexandria Gazen. One of the bracest and decidedly the be equipped duck tarms in the United States at Riverton, Warren county, on the sage or Rallway. Mr. John W. Morgan four sage commenced raising ducks at Riverton and its business has grant and the output this year is about 5.000 ducks. It is expected to be should be about 15.000 ducks. Mr. Mo output to be about 15.000 ducks. Mr. Me print receipted two prints receipted to the output to be about 15.000 ducks. Mr. Me prints receipted to the output the prints receipted to the prints of the prints From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

"The fact that the management of the Academy and St. Charles the dress of this city have determined to disinfect their buildings after nerformances," remarked Mr. Girault Farrar last night, "s a very good thing, not alone because it is necessary just at present but because it is necessary just at present but because it means that a new and commendable custom has been malitied by Mr. Rowles that will take hold in every city in the country. The theatres and log assembly halls are always more or less liable to gooms and not robes, and a little form aldered good stributed after the buildings have been contest will do much to create a better atmosphere and effectively prevent the deager of onliners and effectively prevent the deager of onliners and effectively prevent the merely the case during a positiental outbreak, but at all times. It is a good move at present, and a good one, for that matter, at any time."